

The Indianapolis Times

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Member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance • • • Client of the United Press and the NEA Service
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.Published daily except Sunday by Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis
Subscription Rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week • • •
PHONE—MA 1390.

No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write or print freely, on any subject whatever.—Constitution of Indiana.

The Outstanding Issue

Unfortunately the progress of the Dearth impeachment trial before the Senate has taken on phases which may distract attention from the chief issue in that matter.

The people not only of Indiana but of the Nation are much interested in the question of the freedom of the press and just what the constitutional guarantee of that liberty may mean.

The defense that the judge has a good reputation and the prompt response of the House of Representatives that his reputation is bad may be interesting but not conclusive as to this issue.

Men with very good reputations might conceivably overstep the Constitution and men with bad reputations as reputations go, might be the most ardent defenders of the fundamental principles of liberty.

The liberty of the press is presumably limited only by the laws of libel.

Those who print and publish are guaranteed the right to print the truth. Those who print falsehoods or use the printed word to maliciously slander must pay the penalties provided by law.

But the law, in its guardianship of this right, has set up the machinery by which those who are injured by falsehoods, libels and slanders may obtain redress and those who abuse the privilege of the press may be punished.

The law carefully guards reputations from attack and from falsehoods, but the law also provides protection for those who print truths concerning public matters.

The charge made by the House of Representatives is that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press becomes farcical and a nullity if the publications may be seized by those in power and officials may use their official power to suppress in any manner.

If it be possible for one judge to use his powers to suppress one paper, no matter how small, other judges might with the same right suppress any paper, no matter how great its circulation or its magnitude.

Possibly judges may have such a right. Perhaps the laws of Indiana may give this power to a judge. Perhaps the remedy is to choose judges and other officials whose minds may run in even grooves with all publications and thus prevent any invasion of the right to print.

We may have arrived at that stage of public affairs where censorship is necessary and where the old laws of libel are insufficient to protect the public from the printed word.

We may have reached the stage where public welfare demands that judges may order any newspaper, magazine, movie title or pamphlet withheld from public distribution until he decides that it is safe for public consideration.

That was the issue raised by the House of Representatives in its charge of impeachment.

Upon that issue the evidence has been practically uniform from witnesses for both the House managers and the defense.

And it is upon that issue that public attention centers and is concerned.

Is there really such a thing as freedom of the press? And if there is, what is it?

Socialism—Or What?

The socialistic doctrine of yesterday is the mainstay of tomorrow's conservatives; the man who was a radical in the gay 'nineties finds himself classed as a Tory in the year 1927.

It wasn't so long ago that a man could have the department of justice casting eyes upon him simply by suggesting, publicly, that our coal mines ought to be owned by the Government.

But today? Well, the current issue of the Magazine of Wall Street has a lengthy article discussing that very question—and the article is highly sympathetic toward the proposal!

In this article it is stated that not only the coal miners, but the mine operators as well, would welcome Government ownership of the coal mines.

And this is a publication by, of and for Wall Street!

The article goes into the coal mining situation thoroughly. It shows that during the twenty years between 1905 and 1925, there was only one year in which there were less than 25,000 coal miners on strike at one time or another. It asserts that these long-drawn-out disputes have resulted in victory for neither side and that neither side nowadays really expects victory.

In fact, the whole tone of this Wall Street article is favorable to the Government ownership proposition.

It would take altogether too much space to discuss Government ownership intelligently here. The point we are trying to make is this: Our social and economic creeds are changing faster than we realized.

Twenty years ago—even ten years ago—Wall Street would have thrown up its hands in horror at a Government ownership proposition for the soft coal industry. Now we find a Wall Street publication, representing Wall Street's inner circle, discussing the question without a tremor.

Verily, times do change!

The Coal Strike

When people get caught between forces which they are powerless to control and which lead them to destruction we call it human tragedy.

By that token, the bituminous coal strike, scheduled to start tomorrow in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will be a human tragedy.

It's the result of a combination of forces which neither the miners nor the operators can control, and yet which lead them into destructive industrial warfare.

The members of the United Mine Workers who strike will be fighting for the maintenance of their present wage level, about \$7.50 a day for eight hours of dangerous and dirty work.

And a visit to the scene of such a disaster as that in Pennsylvania yesterday will drive the conclusion home with ghastly vividness.

The operators, however, are choosing to enter a fight to the finish, with all of the attendant loss from plant idleness, from shifting of customers, etc., rather than meet that demand.

Is it because the operators are an avaricious and selfish crew? It is not.

Although there are few philanthropists in the

coal mining business and there are quite a few hard-boiled union smashers, most of them would unquestionably prefer to meet the union demands and keep going.

Then why don't they?

It's because they don't control the situation.

In varying degrees, they are at the mercy of the operators in the non-union fields to the south and east.

In these fields wages are about two-thirds as high as in the union fields. And, when it is considered that wages make up about 70 per cent of the cost of producing coal, it's not difficult to understand the competitive pressure under which operations in the union fields is placed.

The results of this pressure are best indicated by the fact that about two-thirds of the bituminous coal being mined in the country at present is mined by workers who have no wage contract with their employers.

That doesn't necessarily mean that two-thirds of the bituminous miners are nonunion men, but it does mean that two-thirds of the bituminous coal is being mined under nonunion conditions.

In Illinois and Indiana the mines are protected from the full force of competition from the non-union fields by freight rates.

In eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, however, the union operators catch the full force of it. That will be the main battle ground of the coming strike.

And there the struggle will be the result of competitive forces which neither the miners nor the operators are powerful enough to control.

They are victims of a larger industrial warfare which the strike holds no promise of bringing to an end.

Sand Lot Radio

One suggestion considered by the radio conference in Washington is the practical elimination of amateur broadcasting.

That would be as sensible as abolishing sandlot baseball, with the idea of improving the game!

Hope for the Crippled

One of the problems of this efficient industrial age of ours is the placing of physically afflicted men in jobs where they can support themselves.

The man with poor eyes, a bad leg or a twisted hand is frightfully handicapped nowadays. But there is a ray of hope in a report from the Welfare Council of New York City.

This report shows that employers are more and more finding that physically handicapped men can be very useful employees. The Ford Motor Co., the very home of efficiency, employs no less than 13,000 men who are physically below normal.

When Dreams Come True

To all of us it is given to dream dreams. To a few is given the joy of complete fulfillment.

One of thesefortunates is Anatol Josepho, youthful Russian inventor and Socialist, who has just made a million dollars through his success in putting commercial photography on a cafeteria basis. Josepho's plans are interesting.

Half of his million dollars he is setting aside as a trust fund for charity, "along economically sound lines." The other half he will administer in the interests of struggling inventors who are unable to bring their brain-children before the world because of poverty.

Thus, of his huge fortune, not a cent will go toward what might be called purely selfish purposes.

And it is that fact, and not the mere overnight transformation from penury to affluence, that has put Josepho on the front pages of all the newspapers in the country.

Money is power. The man with a million dollars is altogether a different man from the man with nothing. The latter is weak, helpless; the millionaire has the world for his servant. He has an instrument with which he can work mightily for good or for evil.

Now the dreaming of dreams is a small matter and an easy one. All of us fondly imagine the things we would do if—mark that, "if"—we had the power. We excuse our present inaction on the grounds that we are weak.

But when we get power, too often, we forget our dreams. We are untrue to our visions; we ignore the voice that tells us, as it told the old Hebrew prophet, "build after the pattern shown thee on the mountain."

That is why we all feel that honor is due young Anatol Josepho.

Instruments of great power have been placed into his hands. And, in the moment of triumph, he has remembered his principles; he has borne in mind the great motives of unselfishness and helpfulness.

The dreams that guided him while he was poor are still with him.

Honor for the Gobs

In reading the dispatches from China, it is no more than right that we all try to keep clear in our minds the distinction between this country's sailors and its marines.

All too often, foreign correspondents fail to distinguish between these two separate services, but lump the activities of both together under the name "marines."

In the first fighting at Nanking, for instance, it is obvious that it was bluejackets—sailors—who were under fire. Yet already we are hearing of the work of the marines at Nanking.

It doesn't make a great deal of difference, perhaps. But the marines have honor enough in the public mind already; let's just remember that the ordinary, "every day gobs" is doing his share, too.

Can't somebody introduce the Slow Clubs to China?

A new York woman on her 102d birthday had a party and 230 young fellows of 60 or more attended. Can't the police do something about this flaming youth?

A London chimneysweep has turned novelist. It is said the young man has a sweeping style.

TRACY

What Will Be Al Smith's Stand on Dry Amendment?

By M. E. Tracy

Borah predicts that Smith will be nominated by the Democrats in 1928, that he will come out for the Eighteenth amendment and make his followers like it.

This is something else for the New York Governor to clear up. No matter what position he intends to take, it won't do to have a prominent Republican leader put such words in his mouth.

Governor Smith has been rather silent on the liquor question of late, and not a few people are wondering what it means, if anything. At all events, they would like to hear from him.

Incidentally they would like to hear from him with regard to some other matters, such as the religious issue, the foreign policy and the farm relief.

Governor Smith has been busy with State affairs, of course, and is to be respected for not letting politics interfere with his duty.

As a general proposition, candidates talk too early and too much, but it often occurs that one is misunderstood and loses ground by remaining silent too long.

China and 'Reds'

Bolshevism is a paper doctrine with the Chinese, but anti-foreign sentiment is real. It crops out not only as an age-old tradition but as an argument that China can't be free so long as foreigners remain.

England has more at stake than any other nation, for she has gone further in demanding special privileges and concessions. She stands to lose not only all she has gained from China, but perhaps, her grip on India and other Asiatic territory as well.

For the immediate future this Government faces no greater problem than to protect 15,000 American owned property, without becoming hopelessly involved in what promises to be an international row.

Ford in Flivver

There is something delightful about Henry Ford. What other millionaire could be caught riding around in a flivver all by himself?

You can't lay it to pride of ownership either, Ford could have used a Lincoln and still had a car of his own make.

The man evidently likes the machine he sells so many of to common folks. That may explain why he has been able to market so many. Belief in your own product is the basis of salesmanship.

You can't help having confidence in the doctor who takes his own medicine.

Auto for Speed

There are 22,000,000 automobiles in this country, or one for every five persons. There never was an equal number of horses.

Seven-eighths of them are classified as pleasure cars, and are employed chiefly to take mother to market, Dad to business, or the family for a joy ride.

Speed explains their popularity. Men have sought speed since the dawn of consciousness, not alone for the love of it, but because of the superiority it gives them.

Seagrave's Record

Major Seagrave has done what he said he would do—broke all speed records for the automobile—by driving his car, the "Mystery 8," at the rate of 202 miles an hour.

This is thirty miles faster than any automobile has ever driven, nearly twice as fast as any train ever ran, and almost twice as fast as the speed boat can do.

An airplane has made a mile in twelve seconds, which is the swiftest man ever went.

It seems terrific, but who can doubt that it will seem slow some day?

Dancing and Babies

French doctors are blaming the Charleston and jazz for France's low birth rate. The fact that both were imported from America may have something to do with the idea, though it is advanced as pure science.

The Charleston is described as the most harmful dance for women ever invented, while jazz is accused of having revolutionized French social life.

One French doctor is campaigning for some form of financial reward for mothers. It sounds new, but, as a matter of record, it is very old. Augustus Caesar spent a good part of his time thinking up inducements for the Romans to marry and have children.

Neither does the "high cost of living" offer a satisfactory explanation, for it is true, and always has been, that poor people have larger families than the rich.

Indeed, the birth rate seldom falls until prosperity comes to a people.

How cold was it New Year's Day, 1864?

Twenty degrees below zero.

What proportion of Japanese exports come to the United States?

The United States is Japan's best customer and takes between 40 and 45 per cent of her exports, chiefly raw silk. From 25 to 30 per cent of Japanese imports come from this country.

Has work on the Coolidge dam across the Gila River in Arizona been started?

The contract has been let but the work has not actually begun. The contract specifies that the dam shall be completed not later than June 30, 1929.

What State leads in the production of coal and petroleum?

Pennsylvania leads in the production of coal and California in the production of petroleum.

Where a Cool Head and a Steady Hand Are Needed!



Here Is a Picture of Berkell's Most Successful Theatrical "Family"



Charles Berkell and His Stock Players at English's

By Walter D. Hickman

Here is the picture of the Berkell Players that many people have been waiting for since the stock season opened at English's.

The Berkell Players had no sooner arrived in the city than many of their friends called me by telephone and suggested that the Times photographer take a picture which would include every member.

Wanting to oblige the readers of this department, I called Bill Hull and asked him if it would be possible to get the picture.

Hull, being very modest, stated that as much as he avoided publicity he would consent not only to have the entire company stand for a photograph, but that he too would face the camera.

Shortly afterwards, the Times photographer was snapping the company in front of the theater. And the picture shows that this is one of the happiest theatrical families in the world.

You can find your favorite as follows, left to right—Tuan Fowler, a new member of the company; Larry Sullivan, who needs no introduction; Robert St. Clair, who has a loyal theatrical following; Miss Jean Oliver, leading woman; Charles Berkell, owner of the enterprise which bears his name; Edna Wallace, recruited from the Little Theatre; James Ryan, a stage name of a local player; Milton Byron, leading man with cap in hand and his best smile; Bernice Marsolais, in private life the wife of William V. Hull; J. F. Marlow, who is well known here; Idabelle Arnold who is never too tired to put energy and pep into all of her characterizations; William V. Hull, director of productions; Mildred Hastings, long ago established herself as a favorite; and Herbert Dobbins, who admits that he generally has to play all of the old grouches roles.

All members in this picture are appearing in "If I Was Rich," the opening bill of the stock season at English's this week.

Milton Byron and his wife have taken a cottage for the summer in the northern part of the city.

"I know that it is a sleeper jump out to that house but it is just the place I want for the summer," Byron states.

Among the hotel cliff dwellers are Miss Oliver, the Sullivans, Robert St. Clair and Herbert Dobbins. Long ago established herself as a favorite and the Berkell family, who admits that he generally has to play all of the old grouches roles.

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is Arthur Jarrett and company in his review, "Cupid's Close-up."

"The vaudeville Doctor," starring Johnny Yule in his famous cane dance and his company of four girls comes second on the bill. The Days sisters are harmony singers, two other girls do acrobatic steps and hula dances.

George N. Brown is billing a "hilarious walking comedy" in which he demonstrates the manner of walking that made him champion hiker of the world. Mr. Brown's record is six minutes, 44 seconds in the mile, almost a minute below the former record. In his act he has a treadmill on which he gives the proper way of walking.

Walsh and Ellis are a man and woman who engage in song and pat-

ter, while giving "Ours Is a Nice House, Ours Is." Hewitt and Hall are claiming the title of "Songland's Favorite Sons."

"The Better Way," is the film with Ralph Ince and Dorothy Revier. Pathe News a comedy and topics of the day are the short reels.

Other theaters today offer: "If I Was Rich," at English's; "The Jesters" at the Lyric; Venita Gould at Keith's; new show at the Palace; "Orchids and Ermine" at the Circle; "Obey the Law" at the Isis; "The Fire Brigade" at the Apollo; new show at the Uptown; "Slide, Kelly, Slide" at the Ohio; "The Temptress" at Sanders; "Redheads Preferred" at the South Side and burlesque at the Mutual.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing a return address for reply. Medical, legal and financial questions cannot be given nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.

Is there an easy way to test materials to find if they are pure wool? Wool fibers are short and kinky. They give a characteristic sensation when drawn between the teeth, smolder when ignited, leaving an irregular lump of ash and give off the odor of burning feathers. Wool dissolves when boiled for fifteen minutes in a solution of one tablespoon of lye to a pint of water. Larger amounts of alkaline washing powder may be used instead of lye. Boiling a sample thus is an excellent way to detect fabrics made of both wool and cotton, as the cotton will not disappear under such treatment.

How does the postal deficit of 1925 compare with that of 1926? For the fiscal year 1925, the postal revenues were \$599,591,477.59, with a deficit of \$39,745,027.29. In the fiscal year 1926, the postal revenues amounted to \$659,819,801.08 with a deficit of \$19,972,373.42. After adjustments accounting for the amount paid on account of undischarged obligations carried over from previous fiscal years and the additions and of contributions to the civil service retirement fund and for obligations for 1925 outstanding the operating deficit in 1926 was \$37,906,118.07.

What is the purpose of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation? It is an organization established "in recognition of the national and international services of Woodrow Wilson, twice President of the United States, who furthered the cause of humanity and was instrumental in pointing out effective methods for the cooperation of the different forces of mankind throughout the world. Its object is to endow permanent awards for distinguished public service. The award or awards from the income of the

foundation are to be made from time to time to the individuals or groups that have rendered, within a specific period, meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice."

Where was sugar cane found first and when was it introduced into the United States? It is the oldest sugar producing plant and is native in the East Indies. It was brought to Europe by the Crusaders, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries found its way into all the European colonies in the tropics. It was introduced from Southern Europe into Louisiana during the middle of the eighteenth century.

Was George Dickens married? On April 2, 1836, he married Catherine Hogarth, eldest daughter of George Hogarth, one of the chiefs of the Morning Chronicle, to which he was a contributor under the name of Boz.

Which of the forty-eight stars in the American flag stands for North Dakota? No particular star in the flag stands for any certain State. The forty-eight stars stand for all the States of the Union.

When and where was Paderewski born? How long was he president of Poland? He was born in the province of Podolin, Russian Poland, Nov. 6, 1860. He was premier of Poland in 1919 but was never president.

How much is spent annually on education in the United States? It is estimated that \$1,000,000,000 is spent yearly for educational purposes in the United States, divided approximately as follows: \$450,000,000 for grade schools, \$150,000,000 for colleges and professional schools, \$100,000,000 for public high schools, \$15,000,000 for normal schools and \$25,000,000 for church schools and colleges.

Auction Bridge by Milton C. Work

High or Low From Dummy With Ace High In Hand?

The pointer for today is: The Queen should be played from Queen-x in Dummy when Closed Hand has Ace-x or Ace-xx.

When a small card is led against a No-Trump contract and Dummy has Queen and one small, Closed Hand Ace and one Ace and two small, the card next to the Ace in the Closed Hand not being higher than the Nine, the Queen should be played from Dummy. The lead is more apt than not to have been from the King and when so, two tricks can be made by playing the Queen. When the lead is not from the King, there is but little chance that Dummy's Queen can be made, as probably the Third Hand has either the Jack or Ten in addition to the King; and if the small card should be played from Dummy, Third Hand would finesse. Whether Closed Hand has Ace and one small or Ace and two small does not affect the situation; the Queen should be played from Dummy in either case. In all of the above we have been supposing that Closed Hand's Ace was supported by nothing higher than a Nine. If, however, Closed Hand, in addition to the Ace, have another honor, the situation would be materially varied. Suppose, for example, the hands should be as follows:

North
S. Q-4
H. 8-6-5-3
D. K-Q-6-2
C. K-9-3

West
S. J-9-7-5-2
H. 10-4
D. J-7
C. 10-8-7-2

East
S. K-8-3
H. A-J-7
D. 10-9-5-4
C. Q-J-4

South (the dealer) would bid one No-Trump, and that bid would obtain the contract. West's opening lead would be the Five of Spades. How should the hand be played? Answer tomorrow.

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Fellowship of Prayer

Daily Lenten Devotion